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Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001

Programme 13. International drug control

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.

2. Regulation 3.11 provides, *inter alia*, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes, and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.

3. At the first part of its thirty-eighth session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination considered proposed revisions to programme 13, international drug control of the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001 (A/53/6 (Prog.13)). The Committee considered that, in view of the priority given to the programme and the importance of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in June 1998, revisions reflecting the outcome of the special session should be submitted to the Committee. The Committee therefore decided to defer the adoption of recommendations until the second part of its thirty-eighth session.

4. The revisions proposed below are submitted pursuant to the above-mentioned recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination. They replace the narrative of programme 13, international drug control, of the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/219 of 18 December 1996 and issued in document A/51/6/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

5. The outcome of the special session has enhanced the role and responsibilities of the Organization in supporting the international community in its drug control efforts. The Organization has been called upon to assist Member States to attain the goals of the strategy emerging from the special session by generating and making available better and more comprehensive information on drug control, providing advice and assistance to States to put the strategy into action and monitoring its implementation. The prevention and reduction of drug abuse was given renewed importance by Member States, resulting in a balanced

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approach, with demand reduction and supply reduction now constituting equal sides of the drug control equation. In particular, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction established this new equilibrium and recognized demand reduction as one of the pillars of the new global strategy. This has been reflected in the revised medium-term plan through the introduction of a dedicated subprogramme for demand reduction, increasing the total number of subprogrammes from three to four.

6. In subprogramme 13.1, an objective has been added. Subparagraph 13.7 (b) entrusts the United Nations International Drug Control Programme with the responsibility to prepare in-depth, scientifically grounded assessments of the global drug problem. Further, the scope of activities has been broadened in the field of information dissemination and awareness raising described in paragraph 13.7 (c) to include work related to the Internet.

7. In subprogramme 13.2, the objective contained in subparagraph 13.8 (d) has been broadened to enhance the role of the Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board in the field of information gathering, analysis and advice in respect of precursors, which are chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs.

8. Subprogramme 13.3 has been substantially revised, as it now deals exclusively with drug demand reduction: the prevention and reduction of drug abuse. Activities relating to elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking are now found in subprogramme 13.4. The activities in relation to drug abuse trends outlined in subparagraph 13.9 (a) have been expanded to include work on indicators for measuring the drug problem and research on patterns and trends in drug abuse. Likewise, the subparagraph now also includes research on effective demand reduction interventions, targeting particularly youth. Subparagraph 13.9 (c) calls upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to assist States to implement the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and in particular to increase substantially technical assistance to prevent and reduce drug abuse.

9. With the dedication of subprogramme 13.3 exclusively to demand reduction, new subprogramme 13.4 deals with drug supply reduction: the elimination of illicit crops and the suppression of illicit drug trafficking. Three new objectives have been added for supply reduction emanating from the special session, and the activities under the other two objectives expanded. New subparagraph 13.10 (a) entrusts the United Nations International Drug Control Programme with the major responsibility to act as the global monitoring centre for illicit production of narcotic crops as well as the impact of alternative development efforts to eliminate illicit crops. This objective supports the goals set by Member States to eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy by the year 2008. To help accomplish this goal, the Programme will expand its technical assistance to Member States to improve their own monitoring systems and to implement effective illicit crop reduction programmes. New subparagraph 13.10 (b) gives to the Programme the responsibility to act as a global information centre on clandestine synthetic drugs. New subparagraph 13.10 (d) provides it with a significantly enhanced role in supporting the international community in its anti-money-laundering efforts. In subparagraph 13.10 (f), technical assistance and funding for national alternative development programmes is addressed. This change was necessitated in light of the significant new efforts envisaged to finance, develop and implement national alternative development programmes to reach the targets set by the Special Session. Finally, subparagraph 13.10 (g) deals with increased efforts by the Programme to support Member States in the field of judicial cooperation.

10. The revision also reflects a streamlined organizational structure for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The reorganization introduced should improve the

efficiency and effectiveness of the Programme. The titles of the offices responsible for implementing subprogrammes 13.2, 13.3 and 13.4 have been adjusted to reflect the new denomination of the Divisions. The objectives contained in subprogramme 13.1 will be undertaken by offices reporting directly to the Executive Director. Subprogramme 13.2 will be implemented by the Division for Treaty Affairs and Support to Drug Control Organs, formerly the Division for Treaty Implementation and Support Services. The Division for Operational Activities and Technical Services has been renamed Division for Operations and Analysis, which will implement subprogrammes 13.3 and 13.4.

11. As it is proposed that all paragraphs of the existing programme 13 be revised, a consolidated replacement text is provided below.

Programme 13. International drug control

13.1 The international community has given a key role to the United Nations in the fight against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. Concerted international action is anchored in the consensus of the international community embodied in the drug control conventions and resolutions of the General Assembly. The role of the Organization was enhanced as a result of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in June 1998.

13.2 More specifically, the mandates of the Programme are contained in:

(a) The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and its Protocol of 1972, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(b) The Comprehensive and Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 1987;

(c) Resolutions of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in particular Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, by which it adopted the Global Programme of Action, resolutions 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 47/100 of 16 December 1992;

(d) The outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2 of 10 June 1998), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3 of 10 June 1998) and Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolution S-20/4 of 10 June 1998).

13.3 Under the drug control system, of which the conventions are an essential part, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the main intergovernmental policy-making body in drug control. It also acts as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which is responsible for the implementation of the Programme. The International Narcotics Control Board oversees compliance by Governments with their obligations under the conventions. The Programme supports the work of the Commission and the Board and assists Governments to enhance the impact of drug control efforts.

13.4 The development and maintenance of accepted international norms and standards for drug control will be central to the work of the Organization in that field. As the main focus for concerted international action against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme will monitor, promote and coordinate drug control efforts. It will ensure harmonized action by United Nations agencies and programmes, promote cooperation with other concerned international organizations,

particularly the international financial institutions, and facilitate dialogue and cooperation among Governments at the subregional, regional and global levels.

13.5 To support development of international drug control policy, information networks for gathering, analysing and disseminating information and knowledge will be established. Comprehensive assessments of the global drug problem will be prepared together with the identification and dissemination of proven drug control measures. Advantage will be taken of new technologies, particularly the Internet, to ensure that information disseminated about drugs contributes to the goal of reducing human suffering caused by drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

13.6 Drawing from the Fund of the Programme, technical advice and assistance will be provided at the request of Governments in support of efforts at the national level towards a balanced approach to drug abuse control targeting both illicit demand and supply. Support will concentrate on development of national and regional capacity to elaborate effective drug control policies and plans and on strengthening institutions responsible for implementing them. Multilateral and bilateral organizations will be encouraged to take into account the issue of drug control in their work. Networks to share information and knowledge on drug abuse and effective methodologies in tackling drug abuse will be established, and Governments will be provided better information on trends and effective drug control strategies, techniques and countermeasures.

Subprogramme 13.1 Coordination and promotion of international drug control

13.7 The objectives of this subprogramme, which is implemented by the offices under the direct supervision of the Executive Director, are as follows:

(a) To ensure unity of purpose and coherence of action in drug control by the international community, including coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of drug control activities across the United Nations common system. To that end, the subprogramme will promote the implementation by Governments and by regional and international organizations active in drug control of the international drug control strategy embodied in the Global Programme of Action, the international drug control conventions and the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The Programme will provide leadership for the United Nations common system, ensuring its active and coordinated participation in the implementation of the strategy;

(b) To prepare comprehensive, scientifically valid and objective assessments of the global drug problem over time to measure the extent, patterns and causes of drug abuse, production and trafficking as well as the social, economic and cultural aspects and impact, and to forecast future trends. To that end, a biannual global assessment of the international drug problem will be researched, drafted and published in the form of a world drug report;

(c) To increase awareness among decision and opinion makers and the general public of the problem of drug abuse and its consequences. To that end, the subprogramme will focus in particular on the involvement of society and non-governmental organizations and promoting understanding of the multidimensional nature of the drug problem. Consultations at the regional and global levels will be organized to promote and encourage self-restraint and to develop frameworks for removal of illegal drug-related information from the Internet. To disseminate accurate and timely information on various aspects of the drug problem, particularly on amphetamine-type stimulants, a worldwide clearing house system will be established utilizing the Internet in partnership with other international organizations, States and national, regional and international documentation centres;

(d) To have in place, in selected subregions, cooperation arrangements which embody a common understanding of and approach to drug control shared by the countries concerned. Needs and opportunities for multilateral cooperation in drug control at the regional and subregional levels will be identified and concrete coordination arrangements promoted through advocacy and technical support. Joint assessments of existing subregional agreements with the Governments concerned will also be carried out and cooperation mechanisms and arrangements will be updated. In certain subregions, coordination of bilateral and multilateral technical assistance to combat illicit trafficking of drugs, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants and precursors will be improved taking into account national priorities and in a continuous dialogue with the competent national authorities;

(e) To improve national capacities to coordinate drug control activities and to develop and implement comprehensive, balanced drug control policies and strategies. National drug control planning and coordination institutions will be established or strengthened, national drug control plans adopted, and drug control concerns included in national development plans.

Subprogramme 13.2 International drug control monitoring and policy-making

13.8 The objectives of the subprogramme, which is implemented by the Division for Treaty Affairs and Support to Drug Control Organs are as follows:

(a) To improve the quality of the analytical, organizational and administrative support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies and intergovernmental conferences dealing with international drug control so as to facilitate their effective functioning;

(b) To enable the International Narcotics Control Board to execute its responsibilities under the international drug control conventions and relevant resolutions of intergovernmental bodies, through the provision of effective and efficient substantive and technical services. These will include the provision of useful and reliable data, information and knowledge on the nature, patterns and trends in the licit supply of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors; identification and analyses of issues related to treaty compliance; maintenance of dialogue with Governments on its behalf; and wider dissemination of the Board's findings and annual reports;

(c) To support the International Narcotics Control Board to establish, maintain and strengthen national and international controls over licit supplies of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in a manner that ensures adequate availability for medical, scientific and other licit purposes, while preventing diversion to illicit channels. The Board will be enabled to monitor compliance by Governments with the control measures established by the conventions or recommended by the Economic and Social Council. In particular, it will be enabled to monitor production, manufacture, international trade, distribution and use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and to administer the system of estimates and assessments for national requirements of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(d) To enable the Board to assist Governments to prevent diversion of precursors to illicit channels through monitoring compliance by Governments with the control measures established by the conventions or recommended by the Economic and Social Council; analyses of information on licit and illicit trends in the manufacture and use of precursors; maintenance of a special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances; development of methods to detect and analyse them; development and maintenance of a database on precursors; provision of expanded advice and assistance to States to identify suspicious

transactions; studies on the potential use of non-scheduled substances to manufacture illicit drugs; and assessment of substances for possible control under the 1988 Convention.

Subprogramme 13.3 Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse

13.9 The objectives of the subprogramme, which is implemented by the Division for Operations and Analysis, are as follows:

(a) To ensure the availability to Governments of useful and reliable data, information and analyses on the nature of, and patterns and trends in drug abuse, to enable them to formulate effective policies, strategies and countermeasures. To that end, networks to gather information will be established or improved, linking, as appropriate, Governments, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, among others; the information systems of Governments and the Programme will be further developed, ensuring compatibility with, and maximizing access to various sources of data and information; quality and comparability of data and information on the national and international levels will be improved; key indicators for measuring the drug problem to enable international comparisons of drug trends to be made will be developed, in cooperation with regional and national bodies; harmonized data collection methodologies and data and information standards more widely used; and the International Drug Abuse Assessment System strengthened. Research on and analyses of patterns and trends in abuse will be made available to Governments;

(b) To expand the information available to Governments, international organizations and experts on effective strategies, approaches, projects and programmes to reduce illicit demand for drugs. To that end, the inventory of effective strategies, approaches, projects and programmes to reduce illicit demand and supply maintained by the Programme will be improved and expanded, and effective countermeasures tailored to local conditions against drug abuse identified. Research will be promoted and studies conducted on drug abuse and demand reduction interventions, particularly effective methods of preventing drug abuse, concentrating on those most at risk, particularly youth. Working closely with States, the Programme will identify and disseminate best practice in the various aspects of demand reduction. Public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse will be increased, by means such as conferences and publications. Experimental and model programmes and projects that could be adapted to different circumstances will be elaborated, with a view to preventing drug abuse, to treating, rehabilitating and reintegrating drug abusers, and international cooperation to exchange information on effective countermeasures will be improved at the subregional, regional and global levels;

(c) To support Governments in increasing the effectiveness of national efforts to prevent and reduce drug abuse. To that end, Governments will be assisted to develop more effective methods for collecting and analysing drug abuse-related data and to develop action-oriented strategies, policies and programmes to implement the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. Governments will be provided technical advice on effective integrated prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes together with the results of research on, and assessments of, the effectiveness of demand reduction modalities and techniques. Assistance will also be provided to mobilize communities and civil society to promote a society free of drug abuse and to provide alternatives to consumption of illicit drugs, focusing in particular, on investing in and working with youth. Pilot and demonstration activities will be elaborated, implemented, monitored and evaluated.

Subprogramme 13.4 Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

13.10 The objectives of the subprogramme, which is implemented by the Division for Operations and Analysis, are as follows:

(a) To establish and maintain a repository of data and information on illicit cultivation, and conduct assessments and analyses to provide Governments an independent, neutral, objective source for measuring the extent, causes and effects of illicit production, as well as the impact of alternative development interventions. To that end, networks to gather information will be established or improved, linking, as appropriate, Governments, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, among others. Technical assistance will be provided to support States in monitoring illicit cultivation through appropriate survey methodologies;

(b) To establish and maintain a global centre of information on clandestine synthetic drugs, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants. To this end, the problem will be monitored worldwide, changing patterns of abuse, production and trafficking analysed and the relative positions of botanical and synthetic drugs assessed, and new scientific and technical dimensions will be investigated and the results disseminated to States and to the public;

(c) To ensure the availability to Governments of useful and reliable data, information and analyses on the nature of, and patterns and trends in illicit drug trafficking to enable them to formulate effective policies, strategies and countermeasures. Information systems will be further developed, ensuring compatibility with, and maximizing access to various sources of data and information; quality and comparability of data and information on the national and international levels will be improved. Scientific and technical information on drugs and precursors will be made available to Governments, as well as research on and analyses of patterns of, and trends in, illicit drug trafficking;

(d) To provide timely, and accurate information to the international community on money-laundering, so as to enable Governments to adopt adequate strategies, policies and countermeasures. States will be assisted to put in place measures consistent with international standards giving effect to the provision of the 1988 Convention, to prevent financial systems from being used to launder illicit proceeds, and to adopt and implement adequate laws and regulations and establish teams of trained personnel to support or advise financial investigations;

(e) To expand the information available to Governments, international organizations and experts on effective strategies, approaches, projects and programmes to eliminate illicit cultivation and to suppress illicit drug trafficking, including laundering of illicit proceeds. To that end, innovative approaches and best practices and lessons learned in the design, planning and implementation of alternative development programmes will be identified, and disseminated, tailored to local conditions and training provided as required. Furthermore, experimental and model programmes and projects that could be adapted to different circumstances will be elaborated, with a view to eradicating illicit crops through alternative development, identifying and suppressing illicit drug trafficking, and preventing laundering of illicit proceeds. International cooperation to exchange information on effective countermeasures will be improved at the subregional, regional and global levels. The Programme's information base on national drug control legislation will be expanded and improved and collaboration among Governments in the legal field, including cooperation to suppress illicit traffic by sea, will be facilitated;

(f) To increase the number and effectiveness of national strategies and programmes for the elimination of illicit crops, including national plans for alternative development, establishing or strengthening appropriate institutions at the national and local level, as well as suitable legal, economic social frameworks. To that end, the concerned national institutions in the countries most affected will be strengthened, enabling them to elaborate, implement, monitor and evaluate integrated national programmes designed to eliminate illicit crops through alternative development and other modalities. Concerned States will be assisted to secure adequate financial and technical assistance and support for their alternative development programmes and projects particularly from the international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, relevant United Nations organizations and the private sector. Networks will be established and periodic exchange of information on illicit crop reduction will take place at the subregional level;

(g) To support Governments in increasing the effectiveness of national action against illicit drug trafficking. To that end, Governments will be assisted to enhance judicial cooperation to deal with criminal organizations involved in drug offences and related criminal activities and to apprehend international drug traffickers through promotion of multilateral, regional and subregional judicial cooperation and the provision of advice, assistance and training. They will also be assisted to adopt and implement national drug control legislation in an effective manner; to prevent and detect illicit trafficking of precursors and drugs, in particular heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants, and to detect and prevent money-laundering. National drug analysis and pharmaceutical control laboratories will be strengthened and provided with required technical and scientific information. Collaboration among law enforcement training providers will be improved at the national and international levels.

Legislative mandates

All the conventions, declarations and resolutions cited below contain mandates for the four subprogrammes and could therefore be included under each subprogramme. To avoid repetition, however, these mandates have been referred to as a group and only those mandates of particular relevance to specific subprogrammes have been cited under individual headings.

Conventions and conference declarations

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Political Declaration and the Comprehensive and Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held on 17–26 June 1987

General Assembly resolutions

S-20/2	Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together
S-20/3	Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem
46/102	Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
47/97	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
47/101	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
48/12	Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities
51/64	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1994/3	Development of information systems on drugs and their abuse
1996/17	Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities

Subprogramme 13.1 Coordination and promotion of international drug control

General Assembly resolution

47/100	Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/43	Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control
1995/16	Integration of demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse
1995/17	Enhanced regional cooperation to reduce the risks of drug abuse
1995/18	Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers

Commission resolutions

4 (XXXVII)	Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action
7 (XXXVII)	Role of the International Narcotics Control Board

11 (XXXVIII)	Improvements in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control
2 (XXXIX)	Promoting projects and programmes that use involvement in sports as an effective measure to prevent drug abuse
5 (XXXIX)	Encouragement of each Member State to require the establishment by banks and other financial institutions of customer identification policies and to broaden anti-money-laundering measures, and of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force
9 (XXXIX)	Measures to enhance subregional, regional and global cooperation in drug control in western and central Asia

Subprogramme 13.2 International drug control monitoring and policy-making

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/38	Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels
1993/39	Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1993/40	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1994/4	Encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments at all stages of movement and promoting the use of advice and technical expertise provided by the Customs Cooperation Council and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
1995/18	Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers
1995/20	Measures to strengthen international cooperation to prevent diversion of substances listed in table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and used in the illicit manufacture of stimulants and other psychotropic substances
1996/19	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs
1996/20	Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse
1996/29	Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion

1996/30	Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade in psychotropic substances

Commission resolution

6 (XXXIX)	Consideration of national master plans

Subprogramme 13.3 Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/35	Demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse
1995/16	Integration of demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse
1996/18	Draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction

Commission resolutions

4 (XXXIX)	Establishment of a regional mechanism for the exchange of information, experience, training and ideas on demand reduction
5 (XL)	Analysis of regional and global demand reduction strategies

Subprogramme 13.4 Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/36	Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
1993/42	Measures to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
1997/41	Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

Commission resolutions

5 (XXXVI)	Coordinated action against money-laundering with particular reference to control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
5 (XXXVII)	Money-laundering and control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
5 (XXXVIII)	Strategies for illicit supply reduction
9 (XXXVIII)	Operational measures to ensure and strengthen cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat
12 (XXXVIII)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking

5 (XXXIX)	Encouragement of each Member State to require the establishment by banks and other financial institutions of customer identification policies and to broaden anti-money-laundering measures, and of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force
9 (XXXIX)	Measures to enhance subregional, regional and global cooperation in drug control in western and central Asia
2 (XL)	Development and implementation of domestic legislation to strengthen justice systems and ensure compliance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to law enforcement and judicial cooperation
4 (XL)	Pilot maritime drug law enforcement project of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme